MEXICO

Law Enforcement Officer Arrested on Drug Charges M 1
[EXCELSIOR 24 Sep]
Briefs: Marijuana Plantation Destroyed; M 1
Army Destroys Drugs

PANAMA

Government Note to U.S. Condemns 'Investigations' [DPA] N 1
Forces 'Reject' Resolution N 1
Legislators Comment on Decision N 3
[LA PRENSA 26 Sep]
Legislator Claims 'Contras' Training Locally N 4
Briefs: Cocaine Smuggler Caught N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Arias Addresses UN General Assembly P 1
Official Repatriation of Nicaraguan Refugees P 8
[LA NACION 24 Sep]

EL SALVADOR

Government Expels Three Foreign Correspondents [DPA] P 8
Coprefa Denies Expulsion P 9

GUATEMALA

President Cerezo Begins Tour of U.S., Europe P 10
Government Minister Criticizes GAM Occupation P 10
New Secret Police To Begin Operations P 11

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Issue Communique on Personnel Changes P 12
Further Changes Confirmed P 13

NICARAGUA

Ortega, Obando y Bravo on Church-State Meeting [DPA] P 14
Assembly Approves Draft Constitution's Article P 15
FSLN, PCD To Discuss Constitution, Other Issues P 16
Briefs: Swiss Group Donation P 16

CUBA

Havana Says Argentine President to Visit 18 Oct Q 1
CANA Reports Planned Changes in Foreign Ministry Q 1
Reportage on Third Defense Committees Congress Q 2
Poles, Nicaraguans Arrive Q 2
Castro Attends Opening Q 2
Castro Actively Participates Q 3
27 September Session Q 4
Closing Ceremony Q 5

CDR Congress Delegates Discuss Anniversary Q 6

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

More on Antigovernment Protests, Incidents S 1

ST LUCIA

Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting Ends S 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON BRAZILIAN ATLANTIC PROPOSAL

PY290108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 26 Sep 86

[By NA Special Correspondent Daniel Santoro]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA) -- Argentina has submitted a series of proposals to Brazil on the latter's proposal to establish a "zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic," which will be voted on at the UN General Assembly. The Argentine proposals seek to safeguard Argentine interests in the Antarctic and the Malvinas Islands within the framework of this ambitious Brazilian Foreign Ministry proposal, which has shaken the international scene.

Within the framework of the consultations that are being carried out by Brazilian diplomats before the final draft of the proposal is submitted at the United Nation, Argentina suggested that this zone of peace and cooperation uses the 60th parallel as its southern borderline because the Antarctic sector is demilitarized and because international cooperation exists in view of the enforcement of the Antarctic Treaty (1959).

It was obviously specified that this initiative should not detract from the UN resolution on the Malvinas Islands, which Argentina will again submit to the United Nations this year. Argentina also requested that the text of the Brazilian draft resolution call for the elimination of all areas of tension in the South Atlantic, thus implicitly referring to the military fortification of the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom.

But Argentina is most interested that the approval of the Brazilian proposal will not lead to the establishment of a committee similar to the one established to implement the zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. This committee has been operating for many years and includes the coastal countries with interests in the region. If such a committee were formed, there would be a major controversy over the status that the United Kingdom and other countries would enjoy in the South Atlantic.

The terms of the resolution being promoted by the government of Jose Sarney are being negotiated at the United Nations in New York by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. In the speech that Caputo delivered to the 41st UN General Assembly, he stressed a position President Raul Alfonsin upheld at the Harare nonalinged summit, expressing Argentina's support for "Brazil's initiative to declare the South Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation for the African and South American countries." In this regard, the Argentine foreign minister added that "the demilitarization of the South Atlantic and the discontinuance of the arms race would substantially contribute to international detente."

This Brazilian resolution is already circulating in confidential diplomatic channels. It literally declares "the region of the Atlantic Ocean located between subSaharan Africa and South America a zone of peace and cooperation," and asks UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to issue a report to make the proposal feasible.

The limits of the zone of peace and cooperation, which have been deliberately expressed in general terms, include Tascension Island, where the United States has a military base, and coastal countries such as Angola, whose ports are used by the Soviet Union to supply its fleet. The negotiations being carried out establish that the UNITAS military maneuvers may still be conducted.

When the U.S. Government learned about Itamaraty's "daring proposal," which risked Sarney's prestige, it was very surprised. At first sight, this proposal seems to bury the so-called "Pact of the South Atlantic," as dreamed of by the military governments of Brazil and Argentina during the 70's, and which included South Africa. In this sense, the Brazilian project [words indistinct] to eliminate the apartheid in South Africa, and put an end to Pretoria's occupation of Namibia.

When presenting this proposal, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry asserts that Brazil "has a special responsibility" toward the South Atlantic, and that the proposal will reinforce its foreign policy on South Africa. Regarding our country, this proposal may presuppose "a bridge" of rapprochement between Latin America and Africa. At the moment, San Martin Palace has no clear and defined foreign policy on Africa.

In conclusion, the Brazilian move will over the next few months test our Foreign Ministry's negotiating capacity to prevent, among other things, the United Kingdom from gaining secure international status regarding the Malvinas Islands should a committee be created to realize the objectives of the proposal to make the South Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation.

ENTEL PRESIDENT RULES OUT SATELLITE USE

PY240054 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1521 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (TELAM) -- ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise] President Jose Guerra today said that, according to the studies conducted, it would not be justified to have a (communications) satellite in Argentina, especially one for domestic use. Guerra revealed that ENTEL and the Secretariat for Communications have been conducting studies for a long time on means of communications and transmission. He stressed: Taking into account the high-capacity links we have, our conclusion is that it would not be justified to have a satellite in Argentina, especially because Argentina is a flat surface and is very well covered by the large-scale links.

Guerra added that a satellite and the ground equipment cost nearly $500 million. We believe that the immediate objectives now are to implement the Megatel program [a program to install 1 million telephones] to improve telephone services and solve basic communications problems.

He then said that concerning communications there are three possibilities: one is radio links, the second one is a satellite, and the third one is optic fibers, and the latter seems to be the final response to improve technology in the future, that is, the satellite does not seem to be the choice.

Speaking to the Radio del Plata radio station, Guerra announced that the systems are to be expanded in order to improve the communications with foreign countries. Guerra added that beginning May 1987, we will purchase equipment and open 3,000 lines. The second target is to establish an international direct dialing system. Guerra said that the following exchanges: Nos 311, 312, 313, 802, 3, 4, and 33 already have direct dialing and people can make international calls from their homes. This is what we are doing and beginning in May-June, there will be significant improvements in service and the number of direct dial international calls from homes will increase, Guerra concluded.

U.S. EMBASSY ACCUSED OF PROTECTING DEA AGENT

PY261815 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Bolivia was accused today of protecting U.S. diplomats suspected of being involved with drug trafficking in Bolivia. This charge was disclosed by Deputy Mario Rueda Pena, member of the congressional commission investigating the Huanchaca case. The former information minister said that DEA agent Jesus Gutierrez is one of many suspects involved in the Huanchaca case in which a scientific expedition was attacked by drug traffickers.

Rueda Pena criticized the U.S. Embassy decision to grant diplomatic status to the DEA agent and to therefore protect him with diplomatic immunity. Having diplomatic immunity means that he cannot be questioned by the congressional commission. Gutierrez and the U.S. Embassy officials were aware of the existence of a drug trafficking factory in Huanchaca, but they did not dislcose this information to Bolivian authorities or plan any repressive actions in the area, according to Rueda Pena.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said yesterday that the flight equipment sent by the United States to support the struggle against drug trafficking in Bolivia is inadequate. He said neither the C-130 Hercules nor the DC-3 plane brought by the U.S. team can land on make-shift runways which are generally the ones used by drug traffickers. He said that for these reason Bolivian Air Force [FAB] Arava planes are being used. He added that when possible FAB Hawker planes are also used. Barthelemy said that helicopters are best suited for the struggle against drug trafficking. However he said that the Black Hawk helicopter has a range of only 200 miles and requires constant refueling.

POLICE CHIEFS BANNED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PY290348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 29 Sep 86

[By Eduardo Paz]

[Text] La Paz, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The special committee of the Bolivian legislative branch that is investigating the murder of Bolivian scientist Noel Kempf and two of his colleagues by drug traffickers today announced that it has asked that two top police chiefs, Generals Julio Vargas Soto and Guido Lopez Villegas, be banned from leaving the country because of their involvement in the case.

Deputy and former Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado heads the committee. The other members include representatives from all the political parties with seats in Congress. The committee released its report today. The congressional report states that the Bolivian state is being submitted to pressures from a foreign power that are preventing it from investigating and clearing up events such as the Huanchaca massacre, in which drug traffickers killed a group of scientists, while the police and the Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] authorities act with lenience, negligence, idleness, and ineffectiveness.

It adds that there are foreign organizations, referring to the DEA, that are refusing to report on their activities to the Bolivian authorities, while on the other hand, the local authorities must provide them with detailed information.

The Congress report also states that the Bolivian judicial system is obsolete because it prevents the committee and other appropriate organizations from investigating the bank accounts and the origin of the wealth of people presumably involved in drug trafficking.

All these mistakes, the report says, have become more evident in the Huanchaca case, which has clearly demonstrated that the foreign organizations knew of the existence of a great drug trafficking center 40 days before 6 September, when Kempf, his guide Frankin Parada, and pilot Jose Cochamandis were killed. According to the congressional committee, the organizations in charge of fighting drug trafficking and the authorities who allowed the drug traffickers and murderers to escape are the ones who should be held responsible for the crimes.

It was recalled that 170 U.S. soldiers have been in Bolivia since 17 July, and together with the national police force callled the Leopards, they are carrying out operations against the illegal cocaine manufacturing and drug trade.

The Huanchaca murders have provoked a strong reaction and criticism among the civic, political, and labor union organizations, and the city of Santa Cruz has even called for the government's resignation, particularly Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy.

The congressional committee reported that the DEA chief in Bolivia, Jesus Gutierrez, had been summoned to testify, but he did not appear. Another DEA agent, Jimmy Bradley, has been forbidden from leaving the country. In addition, Humberto Gil Suarez is under arrest in the 8th Army Division Headquarters in Santa Cruz, while arrest orders have been issued against Jorge Roca, Gerald Tabet, Alejandro Pacheco, Ricardo Sotomayor, Tita Roca, Sergio Vaca, and Luis Alarcon.

Finally, former Education Minister Colonel Ariel Coca, Police Chiefs Colonels Honorio Martines and Jaime Barrera, Colonel Carlos Fernandez, Colonel Edgar Bustillos, and Colonel German Linares, commander of the Leopards and kidnapper of former President Hernan Siles Suzao in 1984, among a group of 20 people, have been ordered not to leave the country.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CLOSES CATHOLIC RADIO STATION

PY261640 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights has publicly denounced the closing of Radio Bermejo in the town of the same name. The Interior Ministry has reportedly ordered the closing of the radio because of its clandestine and subversive nature.

A report from the district says that the proprietor of Radio Bermejo, the Church Social Pastoral Committee, was negotiating to obtain the official permit for the radio at the time it was closed. The Bermejo prefect, the Interior Ministry and Msgr Abel Costas met after the closing to discuss a letter of warning.

The public statement released by the Human Rights Assembly says it asks for respect for the freedom of expression and its protests for hasty actions, such as the closing of a means of social communications.

SENATE WANTS U.S. TO PAY FOR DRUG FIGHT

PY261450 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The Bolivian Senate has exhorted the U.S. Senate to assume economic responsibility for the fight against drug trafficking by providing the necessary means and resources. The Senate contends that international drug trafficking involves the drug producer countries as much as the drug consumer countries.

The resolution adopted during yesterday's Senate session states the following:

The Bolivian Senate exhorts the international community and the drug consumer countries to assume their responsibility for the moral, social, and principally economic aspects of this battle.

The resolution also recommends that the Senate drug trafficking and drug abuse committee evaluate the social and economic damage that drug trafficking causes in Bolivia.

MINISTER AT UN DISCUSSES DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY270156 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Bolivia has requested that the international community actively participate in the fight against drug trafficking, the curse of the world, and seek its eradication. This was stated by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal when he addressed the 41st UN General Assembly.

Bedregal also said that if the community of nations does not become aware of this world curse, we are going to place the ethical base of modern civilization in danger, thus permiting the financial strength of the Mafia to overwhelm our institutions.

Bedregal gave details of the real war that Bolivia is fighting against drug trafficking with the technical and logistic support of the United States. He warned that it is the undeniable duty of the drug consuming countries to join the effort against drug trafficking, otherwise, Bedregal stated, countries like Bolivia will find themsleves completely defenseless against the internal expansion of this condemnable trade.

The Bolivian foreign minister also said that Bolivia has begun the first contact with the Chilean Goverment with an eye to seeking a negotiated solution to our country's landlocked situation.

BRIEFS

DRUG OPERATIONS IN BOLIVIA -- Interior Ministry reports show that more than 910 kg of drugs were seized between January and August of the present year during operations carried out by special drug squad personnel. It also reports that 2,058 kg of coca leaves, cocaine base, and components were burned during the same period. It also reported that out of 626 arrested suspects involved in drug trafficking, 363 have been placed at the disposal of the prosecutor's office. [Text] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Sep 86 PY]

LAGOS RELEASED; STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED IN SOUTH

PY270237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 26 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Military Government has released socialist leader Ricardo Lagos, who was detained during the state of siege in Santiago along with more than 20 opposition members, it has been officially reported in Santiago. Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has also announced the lifting of the state of siege in the southern provinces, in the Aysen region, and the lifting of the ban on the Italian news agency ANSA.

Lagos, the Socialist Party representative before the moderate Democratic Alliance coalition, was detained on 8 September, the day following the declaration of a state of siege prompted by an unsuccessful attack on General Augusto Pinochet. The attack claimed the lives of five presidential guards.

Commenting on Lagos in a brief press conference at La Moneda Palace, Garcia said: He is being released now. Lagos appeared before the judge advocate, who is conducting an inquest into the attack. He appeared with Father Rafael Moroto, and sociologist German Correa, members of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP). No charges were filed against Lagos, but the judge advocate prohibited all three of them from leaving the country in the next 60 days.

Garcia said the state of siege was lifted in the Aysen region, 1,500 km south of Santiago, because this type of measure will be applied in accordance with current requirements and circumstances.

POLICE OFFICER SAYS CUBA 'INVOLVED'

PY271844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 27 Sep (AFP) -- A high-ranking police officer has stated in Santiago that Cuban President Fidel Castro is personally involved with unleashing subversive actions in Chile, such as the unsuccessful attack on General Augusto Pinochet 3 weeks ago.

General Fernando Paredes, director of the regular investigation services, said that several of the members of the armed commando that attacked President Pinochet have been identified, although he refused to give any further details. In statements published by the daily EL MERCURIO today, Paredes said that those who committed the attack, in which five members of the presidential escort died, had possibly been equipped and trained in Cuba and Nicaragua. He added that the Chilean military regime is the target of a permanent attack, because of the personal interest of Fidel Castro and the higher circles of the Cuban government.

The origin of the attack and Castro's involvement, he said, go back to 1973, when the military headed by Pinochet overthrew the socialist President Salvador Allende's Government. Paredes said that Fidel Castro, who is the tool used by Russia in Latin America, saw this as a very costly defeat and, therefore, a large part of the current terrorism is supported, financed, and maintained by Cuba.

FPMR SPOKESMAN IN LIMA COMMENTS ON 7 SEP ATTACK

PY271150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 26 Sep (AFP) -- A representative of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic (FPMR), which opposes the Chilean regime, claimed to be the group's spokesman abroad and claimed credit for the 7 September attack on President Augusto Pinochet. The spokesman also said that the reports stating that the attack was carried out by a commando group trained in Cuba were untrue.

The spokesman stated that the attack was perpetrated by a commando group which included members of the Chilean Armed Forces, adding that the objective to terminate the dictatorship even if it means killing its leader remains in effect.

Roberto Torres, 34, who said that he belonged to the Chilean Armed Forces when President Salvador Allende was overthrown in 1973, explained that he has left Chile to report in European and Latin American countries on the situation in Chile and the plans that his organization has. Torres said that the FPMR is not the armed branch of the Communist Party as many people say, nor is it the armed branch of any other party. He added that the FPMR has people from different sectors who do not believe in violence, but who have become convinced that the stubborness of the regime leaves no other course of action to topple the dictatorship than direct action.

He emphasized that the FPMR's solution to Chile's problems is first, the destruction of the entire repressive apparatus, and then, the calling of a constituent assembly. We do not rule out, he said, that to achieve this there may have to be a popular uprising and even a civil war for which Pinochet will be to blame.

CNT TO SUSPEND FUTURE RALLIES, 'PROTESTS'

PY261558 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1515 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 26 Sep (EFE) -- The opposition National Workers Command [CNT] has announced that it has decided to suspend future social mobilizations, including the so-called "protests" against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

CNT Secretary Arturo Martinez said: "We have not given up social mobilizations, but as union and social leaders we do not want to sacrifice the people." Martinez explained that "to call for a protest today when the state of siege is in effect is like cutting off the heads of the people."

He added that the CNT believes that all demonstrations "must be free from any form of violence, regardless of its origin." He added that the CNT will not provide an opportunity for "some to play their political game, taking advantage of our calls, and leading us, as has happened so far, to the state of siege."

PDC'S VALDES RECOGNIZES 1980 CONSTITUTION

PY262330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] During a press conference this morning, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Gabriel Valdes for the first time recognized the validity of the 1980 constitution. Valdes summoned reporters to tell them that the PDC is willing to engage in a dialogue with the government, that is, with the president or with the Armed Forces.

Valdes said that both the PDC and the majority of Chileans reject this atmosphere of war and, particularly, the rule of violence. He condemned those groups that promote and undertake violent actions, like the leftist groups. Valdes said that they are trying to find a wise, nonviolent settlement based on a broad and generous accord, adding that such an accord might be reached through a dialogue with government representatives. Valdes remarked that the recognition of the Constitution is a fact and that Pope John Paul II might act as mediator during his visit to Chile.

[Begin Valdes recording] We want (?understanding), we advocate understanding, we want to start negotiations now so that in the future when the Holy Father comes to Chile he may contribute to bringing about a peace treaty among all Chileans, as he was able to do between Chile and Argentina. [end recording]

Speaking in the name of his party, Valdes said that we must uphold democracy in the face of the challenge posed by the advocates of violence. [Begin Valdes recording] We endorse the proposal by the Democratic Alliance and the National Accord to open negotiations with the Armed Forces to pave the way for free elections. The PDC will make every effort to help implement this proposal. [end recording]

Asked about the PDC position toward the Communist Party, he replied that the party position had already been outlined by PDC youth Andre Palma, who said he would not negotiate with the marxists. Valdes explained that the PDC sent a letter to the Communist Party and that the letter will be released to the press on 29 September. He made no comments on the letter, asking reporters to wait until 29 September. Valdes denied that there is any political agreement with the Communist Party.

Valdes then discussed some economic aspects of the current government and admitted that there has been an economic recovery in recent years. He also called for a shared commitment.

[Begin Valdes recording] It is true that there has been a partial recovery of the country's economic activity in the past 2 years. We are convinced that if we want steady economic growth, the country will have to make an extraordinary saving and investment effort, to change the way we negotiate our foreign debt, to harmoniously combine government and private actions, and to use the market when appropriate. We emphasize, however, that the effort should be shared equitably. In view of this political and economic situation, we can state that no real, stable solution will be achieved without a commitment shared by all Chileans. [end recording]

Valdes concluded by stating that his party is not seeking dialogue just to satisfy personal ambitions or desires, but because it wants a fatherland for all. He announced that the possibility of a social mobilization this year is being discussed and that the current crisis is also being studied.

Calls for End to Violence

PY270050 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Gabriel Valdes has said that a vast majority of Chileans are against war and that they are living in uncertainty and fear. He remarked that the people want a wise, nonviolent political solution based on a broad and generous accord with the Armed Forces. During a press conference, Valdes said that the country is at war, that this has been said by General Pinochet himself, and that armed extremist groups on both sides operate as if they were really engaged in a war. He added that recent violent actions, the escalation of arbitrary arrests of political and social leaders, the threats, and the censorship imposed under state of siege regulations are all indications of a very serious, escalating confrontation.

[Begin Valdes recording] All democratic regimes have the right to fight terrorism and the instruments with which to do so. The United States has faced attacks on President Kennedy and Reagan. Italy defeated the Red Brigades. Great Britain, Spain, and France are currently fighting terrorism. None of these countries had to enforce exceptional laws or impose a state of siege. The Chilean Government approved a very harsh law against terrorism; yet it has failed to guarantee the security of its people. Everyone knows that Gen Pinochet has for a long time wanted to impose a state of siege. Is the actual objective of the state of siege to fight terrorism or merely to frighten the opposition? A vast majority of Chileans are against war. The people are living in uncertainity and fear. Chileans do not want to fight among themselves. They want a wise, nonviolent political solution based on a broad and generous accord. [end recording]

Valdes added: Despite the serious situation and the bleak prospects, we are not frightened. Throughout this year we have worked tirelessly for an accord among Chileans, even when we had to face the most adverse conditions. The Democratic Alliance [AD], the National Accord for a transition to full democracy [AN], the National Civic Assembly, and the recent agreement that guarantees that Chile will be a governable country in the future are all achievements leading to a political accord of an increasingly broader scope, in which the PDC has engaged with determination.

[Begin Vlades recording] Chilean society has asked politicians to unite. How many times have the Armed Forces criticized disunity! We have achieved broad, sound unity. We signed a political accord to support a healthy democracy, and we have long advocated social accords. Chilean democratic parties have signed a key political agreement. However, those who are in power, those who persist in promoting disunity and confrontation have not taken even a single step to recognize this effort.

The PDC rejects the political statements included in the speech by Gen Pinochet on 11 September because they are neither democratic nor good for reconciliation. Gen Pinochet's charges are unacceptable. In addition, government officials distort facts. [end recording]

Valdes added: We once again flatly reject the so-called institutional course set in 1980. He remarked that it is not possible to deceive the country with promises about political laws that isolated officials without representativity have drawn up over the years. Valdes pointed out that 1989 is not a deadline for a solution but for a crisis, and it can become another 1991 [as heard], which we do not want. Faced with the challenge posed by violence, we propose democracy. The dilemma is: either the rifle or the vote, he said.

Chileans should freely choose their future, supporting all those sectors that really deserve to represent the people. We call upon Chileans to demand democracy. We demand the restoration of the people's full power to choose a system of government and elect the citizens who will hold public posts.

[Begin Valdes recording] We maintain our proposal to begin talks with the Armed Forces to hold free elections, as the AD and the AN have already proposed. The PDC will try to support this call with concrete measures. Likewise, it will seek agreement with the signatories of the AN and with AN supporters in an effort to broaden the scope of this accord. We once again call upon Chileans to reject violence and struggle for democracy. Reason, not force, is the foundation upon which our history of freedom has been written. What Gen Pinochet described in his speech on 11 September is an imaginary country, because of the atmosphere of war in which we are living. He intends to depict a very favorable situation as a result of the policies enforced during his regime. There is also the intention to convince people that the country is undergoing a process marked by sustained economic growth. But facts are quite different. The result of those policies is not favorable. [end recording]

Valdes released figures reflecting the huge foreign debt and showing that there has been no per capita growth and that unemployment remains high. He admitted that there has been a partial economic recovery over the past 2 years. He said, however, that such recovery is weak and precarious because it relies on external factors. In view of this political and economic situation, Valdes reiterated that no stable solution will be reached without a commitment shared by all Chileans. This will become a feasible task only in a democracy built without war and without violence, a democracy in which all Chileans can responsibly share efforts and results. We are not saying that just for fun or out of ambition, but because we want a fatherland for all. We reiterate that Chile's dilemma remains: democracy or dictatorship, Valdes concluded.

THREE STUDENTS TAKEN FROM EMBASSY CAR RELEASED

PY272357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 26 Sep (AFP) -- Three of the four students who were detained by agents of the Chilean Military Government while they were riding in a Netherlands Embassy car were released today in Santiago, it was reported by sources of the Catholic Church.

The incident, which occurred on 8 September, prompted a protest by the Netherlands Government to President Augusto Pinochet's government because Netherlands Charge d'Affaires Rene Aquarone was involved in it. The youths were released after the Netherlands Foreign Ministry warned that relations between the two countries could be affected if their detention continued, it was reported today in the Hague.

The Vicariate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church indicated that the university students who were released are Luis Figueroa, Alfredo Castillo, and Victor Tapia. They were taken out of an automobile of the charge d'affaire by heavily armed CNI agents east of Santiago. The three students, along with Jose Faundez, who is still under arrest tonight, delivered a message to the Netherlands Embassy requesting Netherlands Government intervention to obtain the release of other university students who were under arrest. When the students left the embassy in the charge d'affaire's car they were intercepted by the CNI agents.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT CITED ON BORDER CLASH

PA281406 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] A border incident between Peruvian and Ecuadoran soldiers at cordillera El Condor was described as an unimportant event by spokesmen of the Peruvian Government, who added that diplomatic relations between the two countries remain unchanged.

CONGRESS CENSURES, DISMISSES FINANCE MINISTER

PA280335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Quito, 27 Sep (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran legislature has censured and dismissed Finance Minister Alberto Dahik Garzozi following the longest parliamentary hearing in the country's history. The opposition accused the minister of violating tariff laws, laws on international exchange rates, laws on the control of public spending, etc., basically expressed in a package of economic measures adopted by the government last month.

Shortly before the National Congress concluded a session of almost 12 hours aimed at voting on the motion to censure the minister, Dahik spoke to the country over a radio and television network reiterating that he was innocent and that he had acted with honesty, "proposing measures and carrying out actions in favor of the Ecuadoran people."

Congress President Andres Vallejo emphasized to the press that, according to the Constitution, in addition to Dahik's dismissal, this censure results in his disqualification to hold public office as long as President Leon Febres Cordero's administration lasts. This measure was approved after 1 month of parliamentary debates in which the accused minister used approximately 40 hours to respond to the 19 questions from his questioners and another 14 hours for the rejoinder.

The censure and resulting dismissal was proposed by the deputies of the self-styled "progressive" majority (Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Marxists, and Populists), which have 39 votes, against the 21 of the ruling sector (the Social Christian, Liberal, Conservative, Alfarist-Radical, and other factions) and 7 abstentions (of the Populist Concentration of Popular Forces). Four deputies were absent from the debates.

Through different spokesmen, the government constantly said that the questioning was illegal because the economic measures adopted in August were the decision of the Monetary Board and not a unilateral decision by the minister. Dahik has been the second finance minister under Febres Cordero's administration. His predecessor was Francisco Sweet.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PLANS FOR DICTATORSHIP

PA280431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Quito, 27 Sep (EFE) -- There is not even the shadow of a dictatorial plan in Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero, said the Press Secretariat of the Presidency, referring to charges made by opposition deputies published in the foreign media. Left-wing parliamentarians had expressed their concern for the "attempt to lead the country to a de facto government" after the president had ignored the political amnesty approved by the National Congress for former Air Force Commander Frank Vargas Pazzos. The statement from the Press Secretariat of the Presidency recalls that "the wording about a possible dictatorship is a well-known dialectic resource of the opposition, and particularly of the far left wing, seeking to create alarmist situations favorable to their identifiable political actions."

"On several occasions President Febres Cordero has repeated the democratic and constitutional position of the government and his decision to keep the Ecuadoran democratic regime unharmed," said the statement. The statement ends by saying that "this is the only alternative to overcome the crisis that the country is facing and to secure an adequate economic development for the Ecuadorean people." Immediately after the approval of the amnesty by the National Congress, the president communicated to the Armed Forces that this decision was "unconstitutional" and that he prohibited its application. The military high command supports this position.

FEBRES CORDERO DISCHARGES 2 GENERALS

PA270130 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero issued an executive decree ordering the discharge from the Armed Forces active service of former Defense Minister General Luis Pineiros and General Manuel Maria Albuja, former commanding general of the Army. The discharge was requested by National Defense Minister Medardo Salazar and, after the legal procedures were completed, the president decreed the discharge. The two generals were forced to resign their offices because of the military incidents that occurred after General Frank Vargas Pazzos' insubordination.

MINOR BORDER CLASH WITH ECUADOR REPORTED

PY271332 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Blanca has confirmed that Peruvian and Ecuadoran troops were involved in an incident that took place along the northern border. He added that the situation has been resolved.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What really happened along the northern border of our country? Has there been any real problem?

[Blanca] Yes, there was in fact an incident which is currently being investigated by the Army Inspector General. Usually all border incidents are unclear because they take place in faraway places where it is difficult to establish beyond any doubt what actually happened. However, an accidental minor incident did take place. Fortunately, it has been totally resolved and the commanders of the Peruvian and Ecuadoran Army units involved have already held a friendly meeting and the incident has been closed, as far as I know.

[Reporter] Was anyone injured?

[Blanca] Well, that is what the Army Inspector General is trying to ascertain right now, the consequences of the incident. However, I want to reiterate that there is no confrontation right now. The commanders of the two units involved have already met in order to clarify the situation and investigate the events.

[Reporter] Then the situation is completely normal at this point?

[Blanca] The situation is completely normal right now. [end recording]

APRA SENATOR CONDEMNS UNIVERSITY VIOLENCE

PY261635 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo has made an appeal to people to avoid violence. He made this call when he condemned recent incidents at Huancayo University. Villanueva, who is president of the senate and APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] secretary general, today commented on the incidents that occured at the Centro National University in Huancayo. During these incidents Deputy Abdon Vilches was taken hostage and brutally beaten. Let us hear what Villanueva said to this television station:

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[Villanueva] These are regrettable incidents. What happened yesterday is part of a series of serious incidents that have promoted violent attitudes among the youth sectors in particular, but this is something that must be overcome.

According to reports, the incidents occurred on Wednesday while some youth groups were campaigning for the university elections that were scheduled for the following day. The students were putting up posters and painting slogans on the walls when the daughter of APRA Deputy Abdon Vilches was overpowered and a light bulb was hurled at her face. The girl, who is an APRA member herself, had to have 32 stitches on her face. This incident caused indignation among APRA youths who clashed with United Left [UP] youth groups.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Villanueva] Regrettably, I have to admit that both sectors were responsible for this violence.

[Reporter] Are there invisible hands behind this?

[Villanueva] I do not believe there are any invisible hands behind this. I think the cause is obvious.

[Reporter] Senator Villanueva, there are reports which state that guns were used in this incident.

[Villanueva] Yes, it is true. From what I understand some people sustained bullet wounds.

[Reporter] There have been rumors that Abdon Vilches was kidnapped.

[Villanueva] To use a euphemism, the deputy was not kidnapped, he was detained by the UP students. The UP youth group held the deputy and another group. I believe 11 students were held as hostages.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Villanueva] There were several deputies present at the time. He was there to see his son who was wounded. [passage omitted] Through the press, I call on people to be calm, to avoid this type of violence, which is not a terrorist clash but one between youth groups. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW PESCAPERU PRESIDENT -- The government today appointed Jose Manuel Cisneros Gallo as president of Pescaperu [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency]. He replaces Otilio Fernandez Chaparro Tejada, who resigned. [Excerpt] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86 PY]

NEW CABINET COUNCIL SECRETARY -- It was reported that Pedro Coronado Labor is the new secretary of the Council of Ministers. Coronado Labo replaces Enrique Cornejo Ramirez. [Text] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86 PY]

SENATE WANTS TRIAL OF MILITARY RIGHTS VIOLATORS

PY282155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2014 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Sep (EFE) -- A special Senate committee has rejected a government proposal that would grant unrestricted amnesty to the military men who were involved in serious human rights violations during the former military regime (1973-85) and approved a draft bill that recommends that they be tried in court. Following the rejection of the "pacifying" government proposal, the ruling Colorado Party voted in favor of the draft bill presented by the National or Blanco Party, which is the main opposition party. The two senators from the Broad Front, the third most important political party in Uruguay, voted against the bill of the nine-member Senate committee.

The National Party's draftbill, called "Defense of Democracy and Human Rights," recommends trial for those responsible of serious human rights violations that have already been denounced before the law. According to the draft bill, the Supreme Court of Justice will hear the cases of murders, serious injuries to individuals, and sexual violations. The National Party draft bill also includes trials for the crime of torture and establishes strict punishments for those who try to disturb the constitutional order.

This opposition draftbill is considered to be the opposite of the one sent to Congress a month ago by the government, which intended to grant an unrestricted amnesty to all the military and police personnel involved in human rights violations between 1973 and 1985. However, the proposal particularly excluded the human rights violations committed during the "internal war" against the Tupamaro guerrillas between 1967 and 1972. The Uruguayan military coup took place in June 1973, after the guerrillas had already been defeated.

The 27-article bill typifies the crime of torture, which so far is nonexistent in the Uruguayan codes, and proposes sentences of up to 30 years imprisonment for those who forcibly try to overthrow the constitutional order. It also foresees the "impeachment" of presidents of the republic who decide to run for reelection or who decide to suspend individual guarantees without the consent of Congress.

So far, 38 cases of human rights violations have been presented to the courts, but court actions have been suspended due to a conflict between civilian and military court jurisdictions. This dispute will have to be resolved by the Supreme Court. According to a congressional committee report, 46 Uruguayan military officers were "seriously involved" in human rights violations and in the "disappearance" of persons during the "de facto" government.

The traditional Colorado and "Blanco" parties together have an absolute majority in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies. The approval of the "Blanco Party" bill was preceded this week by political negotiations among leaders of all parties, because none of them has the necessary majority to unilaterally impose their own proposal. The 30-seat Uruguayan Senate will hold a special session this afternoon to discuss the human rights issue.

The Interunion Workers Pelnum-National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT) and the Broad Front have called for a rally in front of the Legislative Palace in demand of "Truth and Justice" and to reject the bills presented by the National and Colorado parties. According to a survey conducted by "Equipos" and published by the weekly BUSQUEDA, more than 70 percent of the people in Montevideo support the punishment of those responsible for human rights violations.

POLICE SURROUND CONGRESS 'TO PREVENT INCIDENTS'

PA281923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Congress is surrounded this afternoon by police shock forces, a few hours before the start of a Senate session that will debate a government bill granting amnesty to the soldiers who violated human rights during the de facto regime. Dozens of security agents were posted around the legislative palace after the leftist Broad Front coalition and the PIT-CNT [Inter-Union Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers] called for a demonstration for "truth and justice" near the parliament. Police sources said that the security measures were implemented "to prevent incidents" between the demonstrators and the legislators who will attend tonight's session.

Senators of the opposition National or Blanco Party [centrist], on whose vote the possible rejection of the governmental proposal depends, said that the call for the demonstration authorized by Montevideo police headquarters is a form of "intimidation." Blanco Senator Guillermo Garcia Costa said his party will consider the call for the demonstration as an "attack on the parliamentary authority," and Blanco Party Leader Wilson Ferreira said that no bill will be voted on if the legislative palace is "surrounded."

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- Montevideo, 25 Aug (AFP) -- The Movement for the People's Government [Movimiento por el Gobierno del Pueblo] founded by former legislator Zelmar Michelini, murdered in Argentina in 1976, has become the 10th political party of Uruguay after complying with the legal requirements. It is now called the People's Government Party [Partido por el Gobierno del Pueblo], and it will follow a socialist-democratic tendency. The party's leader, Senator Hugo Batalla, said that his party, which is member of the Broad Front Coalition, will not split from the coalition. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1932 GMT 25 Aug 86 PY]

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Montevideo, 23 Sep (EFE) -- Uruguay and Poland have signed a trade agreement granting each other the status of most favoured nation. The documents were signed by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzey Wocjik on 22 September. The agreement will last 5 years and it will be automatically extended if not protested by either party. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1620 GMT 23 Sep 86 PY]

OFFICIAL ON NICARAGUAN'S ASYLUM REQUEST

PA270432 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Report by Martin Pacheco]

[Text] Today, Acting Foreign Minister Dr German Nava Carrillo was thoroughly analyzing the situation. Oscar Rappaccioli, brother of the Nicaraguan Minister of Energy [title as heard] Emilio Rappaccioli, yesterday at 0800 entered the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua, where he requested protection because he had been summoned -- according to him -- by the Nicaraguan authorities. The Venezuelan Embassy is undertaking all the necessary investigations to get an objective view of the situation in order to determine the veracity of Rappaccioli's statements.

Dr Nava Carrillo said that information has been requested from the Nicaraguan Government and other organizations in order to establish whether or not there is any arrest warrant against Rappaccioli or if he is being sought by the police or if any security organization is actually after him.

[Begin recording] [Pacheco] Does Venezuela have an established period of time to determine whether or not the asylum will be granted in this case?

[Nava Carrillo] No, the state, which grants the protection, has the right to decide this matter. There are no periods established in the international agreements, nor is it customary.

Although there is not a specific time to respond, Venezuela will make a decision in the next 8 days on whether or not Oscar Rappaccioli will be granted asylum. Obviously, it will be necessary to establish contacts with all sectors of the Nicaraguan Government and also to request information from the political parties, since it is important to know if Rappaccioli was in fact being persecuted for political reasons. [end recording]

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES

PA282114 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 23 Sep -- Rafael Aguilar Guajardo, coordinator for the Federal Security Directorate of Chihuahua, Durango, and Coahuila, was arrested and arraigned on charges of drug possession, drug smuggling, and illegal import of firearms into the country.

In addition to Aguilar Guajardo, six more people were arrested on the same charges, in Torreon, Coahuila.

At the moment of his arrest, he had 1 ounce of cocaine, 2 grams of marijuana, and one Browning 9-mm pistol. He was immediately arraigned before the appropriate authorities in order to start legal proceedings.

The man detained owns a hotel, a nightclub, several houses, a shop, and about eight fine-breed cattle fattening ranches, in Torreon and Chihuahua.

Judicial Police Commander Guillermo Gonzalez made the announcement of the coordinator's arrest, and added that Aguilar was immediately turned over to judicial officials.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED -- Approximately 80 hectares planted with marijuana were discovered by members of the Mexican Army and the federal judicial police near Apatzingan, Michoacan. The attorney general said with the Army's support the plantations were destroyed, including camps, warehouses, and areas used to dry the marijuana. These actions are reported to be part of the Pacific VII antidrug operation. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 24 Sep 86 p 2 PA]

ARMY DESTROYS DRUGS -- Tepic, Nayarit, 25 Sep -- Today, the Army destroyed at their installations at military camp No 13, marijuana and poppies worth more than 640 billion pesos as part of the Canador Operation. General Edmar Euroza Delgado, chief of the military zone, reported that during the last trimester, 206 drug plantations were destroyed, over an area of 2,080,869 square meters, plus 37 warehouses, 178,378 growing plants, as well as 192,920 plants inside polyethylene bags. Regarding Operation Lightning, which took place from 7 to 17 August, Euroza reported that 3.53 kg of marijuana seeds, 3 kg of poppy seeds, 23 kg of marijuana small seeds, and 520,000 pesos paid as a bribe to the "flying patrol" were collected. [Excerpt] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 Sep 86 p 11 PA]

GOVERNMENT NOTE TO U.S. CONDEMNS 'INVESTIGATIONS'

PA272251 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2349 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpts] New York, 27 Sep (DPA) -- Today, the Panamanian Government protested to the U.S. Government for the U.S. Congress' approval of an amendment that assigns to the CIA the investigation of human rights violations and arms trafficking in Panama.

The amendment, which the Panamanian authorities regarded as "unacceptable meddling" in its internal affairs, was proposed by the ultra-conservative Senator Jesse Helms from North Carolina. It is an amendment to a law that establishes the budget for the CIA and for other intelligence agencies. The Senate approved it by 53 votes to 47.

The protest note, signed by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia, was delivered today to Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. The note terms as "incomprehensible and raising concern" the fact that a U.S. senator has "the unusual power" to influence in a "dangerous way the friendly, fruitful, and mutually beneficial relations we have been able to consolidate after many efforts." [passage omitted]

Today's note states that "appropriate and in-depth investigations" on drug trafficking are being carried out. It adds that the Panamanian Government and people "have lost their patience and can no longer devote more efforts to the endless task of "proving our innocence in response to the planned and groundless campaign of slanders. "Our people need these efforts to attend to the many and huge urgent needs," concludes the protest note.

Forces 'Reject' Resolution

PA252202 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The Panamanian Defense Forces reject the U.S. Senate accusations and the resolution approved by the senators for the Central Intelligence Agency to carry out investigations of the Panamanian military institution. Accompanied by Colonel Bernardo Barrera, chief of the G-2, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the general staff, gave an official position on this:

[Begin recording] [Reporter Manuel Santamaria] Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, both the Panamanian people and the Defense Forces need to hear a statement on the U.S. Senate resolution sponsored by Senator Helms. What can you tell us about this investigation of the Defense Forces?

[Diaz Herrera] I am pleased to take the opportunity in this interview to tell you that yesterday, after we got in touch with Commander General Noriega who is on a work mission abroad, we spoke with Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia in New York to express our concern and our indignation over this interference and arbitrary action against Panama's sovereignty by a sector of the U.S. Senate which -- influenced by Senator Helms -- approved this unfortunate resolution which is obviously at odds with international public law, the self-determination of peoples, and the dignity of a country like Panama, which maintains friendly relations with the United States but which clearly rejects intervention which historically has already been overcome.

[Santamaria] Col Diaz Herrera, along this same line, the U.S. Senate is trying to link the Defense Forces to drug trafficking. As Panamanians, we would like to hear your reply to those grave accusations.

[Diaz Herrera] The most categorical reply I can give you about this -- which is a worn-out topic in Panama and abroad -- is the reiterated acknowledgement of our role by the U.S. Attorney General's Office, as an agency charge of these matters of drugs, and by the other drug agencies at all levels. They acknowledge Panama's direct struggle against this scourge of drug use. Unfortunately, we have to state that the biggest use of drugs and the greatest financing of the drug business is found in the United States. The most worrisome part is that the U.S. authorities and the Congress have not been able to set goals of overcoming this problem which is destroying U.S. youths. The use of drugs is not a problem in Panama. We have already denied and clearly proved that we are an institution that cooperates and progresses in a daily struggle against this scourge which is causing so much harm in the world.

[Santamaria] Recently, the U.S. Government was applauding the action of the Panamanian authorities against drug trafficking. How can you explain the approval for the action proposed by a senator when the U.S. Government has praised Panama's actions to fight drug trafficking?

[Diaz Herrera] Santamaria, that is an interesting question. It leads me to make a final explanation. As we all know, the United States -- like Panama and other democratic countries in the world -- has several branches of government. There is a separation of powers. That is why this action is one by the Senate. According to the information we have, President Delvalle, the foreign minister, and the delegation that went to the United Nations have found great receptiveness on the part of the U.S. Government's executive branch, and there has been progress in very productive talks. In the face of this resolution that ultra conservative Senator Helms was able to pass in the Senate -- and from what I understand it must still go to the House of Representatives -- Foreign Minister Abadia told us today that he expressed Panama's rejection and indignation over this barefaced intervention by the Senate or by a group of senators who although they obtained a majority, do not include all the Senate. I repeat, our protest has already reached the U.S. Government, the U.S. executive branch, through Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams.

[Santamaria] Do you think this situation might change the relations between the U.S. and the Panamanian Armed Forces?

[Diaz Herrera] The relations between the Armed Forces have been maintained at a level of mutual cooperation and respect with regard to what the treaties establish for the year 2000. The relations are very good.

[Santamaria] Turning to the local situation, will the Defense Forces and its general staff formally request that our legislature adopt a similar position and issue a statement expressing indignation over this resolution which has caused surprise in our country?

[Diaz Herrera] The Panamanian legislative branch is as independent as the U.S. legislative branch. Its members obviously have the power to analyze and evaluate this case and make its own decisions, which we will respect.

[Santamaria] Have the Panamanian Defense Forces already taken a stand on this situation?

[Diaz Herrera] Well, our stand is precisely this one which I have explained on behalf of the commander and our general staff. [end recording]

Legislators Comment on Decision

PA261924 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle could eventually decide to "break diplomatic relations" with the United States in the wake of a U.S. Senate order that the CIA investigate whether the Panama Defense Forces are involved in drug and arms trafficking and violates human rights.

Ruling party Legislator Luis Navas Pajaro, who provided that information exclusively for LA PRENSA, said it is probable that members of the Panama Defense Forces will appear before the Legislative Assembly on Monday to discuss the U.S. Senate decision. [passage omitted]

The PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] said the Senate made "an unfortunate decision" by putting a "discredited" organization such as the CIA in charge of the task of meddling in Panamanian internal affairs.

He pointed out: "Given the fact that this involves a (U.S.) legislative decision, this (Panamanian) Parliament must at the appropriate moment reject such meddling." [passage omitted]

Labor Party (PALA) Legislator Harmodio Icaza Sanchez described the U.S. Senate decision as "diabolic meddling" in Panama's internal affairs. I believe it constitutes insolence. The Panamanian Legislative Assembly has no other option than to decree a similar resolution requesting the investigation of U.S. senators for money laundering, drug trafficking, consumption, and distribution," he added.

Christian Democratic Legislator Carlos Arellano Lenox said that it is regrettable that a foreign parliament -- in this case, the U.S. Senate -- decided to order an investigation that should have been exhaustively carried out in Panama; in fact, not even a charge was needed in order to prompt such an investigation.

The parliamantarian believes the nation's attorney general should have investigated not only the drug trafficking charges, but also the assassination of Dr Hugo Spadafora.

Asked whether the U.S. Senate is affecting our sovereignty with this, he added that to prevent these kinds of regrettable situations that leave "a very unpleasant feeling" in the Panamanian identity, the Christian democratic Parliamentarian faction has been proposing such an investigation within the Assembly since last year.

However, he added, the persistent and systematic official position has blocked an investigation. Arellano Lenox cited an aphorism stating, "when one does not do things at home, outsiders come to do them."

LEGISLATOR CLAIMS 'CONTRAS' TRAINING LOCALLY

PA261644 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1454 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Panama City, 26 Sep (EFE) -- Luis Navas, legislator of the ruling party, asserted today that the U.S. Army Southern Command has been training Nicaraguan "contra" forces in Panama for over 3 months.

The report was denied by a U.S. spokesman today, however.

Navas, who is a legislator for the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), told EFE that "for over 3 months the 'contras' have come in and out of Fort Sherman," where they are receiving training to handle "new weapons donated by the United States." According to the legislator, 'the people of Costa Abajo in Colon (on the Atlantic coast) have witnessed the presence of these mercenary contingents because they have found them on more than one occasion in their working areas or on the roads in the area."

Panama's constitution bans the training of forces in its territory for attacks against friendly nations.

Southern Command spokesman William Ormsbee refuted the statements by the Panamanian legislator, and asserted that "no 'contra' men are being trained" in Panama. Ormsbee indicated "by law" the U.S. Army cannot take any initiative regarding the anti-Sandinists "until the Congress legislates how to manage the aid approved for that group."

The spokesman did not rule out the possibility that Panamanians and Puerto Ricans may have been confused with Nicaraguans during their training exercises, when they have had to move around that area.

The U.S. press had mentioned Panama, Honduras, or El Salvador as places where such training might be conducted. The U.S. Embassy in Panama declined comment in that regard.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLER CAUGHT -- Personnel of the Special Antinarcotics Force arrested Bolivian national Gueisa Mercado Rojas, 40, at the Omar Torrijos International Airport at Panama City on 17 September, as she attempted to introduce 425 grams of cocaine capsules she had swallowed, as proven after an ex-ray of the suspect's stomach revealed the presence of 57 said ampoules. The drug is worth $42,500 on the international drug market. Mercado Rojas is being held at the Femenine Rehabilitation Center while investigations into the case are completed. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Sep 86 p 40 PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ARIAS ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA251300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1921 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Speech by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez at the UN General Assembly in New York — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Messrs Delegates: I present my respectful greetings to the distinguished representatives of sovereign states and members of this peerless forum for our words and hopes. To you, Mr Chairman, who gives prestige to the international community, I present the testimony of my consideration and satisfaction because you were chosen to preside over this UN General Assembly in the International Year of Peace.

I come from an unarmed nation; our sons have never seen a tank and they do not know what a helicopter gunship, a warship, or a cannon look like. Fathers and grandfathers explain to children about the curious architecture of certain schools; they explain that these schools were garrisons many years ago.

I come from a small country that enjoys a democracy dating back several centuries. None of those born in my homeland have suffered oppression. No Costa Rican has ever been sent into exile. My nation is a free nation.

I come from a land that like given shelter to more than 250,000 foreigners in a few years. They are men, women, and children who have come to our land fleeing tyranny; fleeing a future of poverty without hope; fleeing violence among brothers, to seek protection in Costa Rica's peace and liberty. These foreigners represent 10 percent of the country's population, and most of them are Nicaraguans.

I come from a nation that like many of your nations faces grave problems. Our problems range from poverty affecting many of our fellow citizens to threats against the peace we love so much. We want to defeat the poverty and safeguard that peace.

I come from a region of the world characterized by great contrasts. There are disparities among the five countries in the Central American isthmus and the men living in those countries. There are people who can freely elect their governments and others who cannot. There are nations where human rights are respected and others where these rights are violated on a daily basis. There are nations where violence prevails in the countryside and cities and others where there prevails an exemplary peaceful coexistence. There are thousands and thousands of illiterate people, but there are also men and women, musicians and poets, who honor mankind. There are poets and sculptors who have become famous abroad with their artistic achievements. There have been dictators who have surpassed the limits of cruelty in decades of dark history. These are the Central American nations, and Costa Rica is one of them.

There are lands of welfare for a few, sorrow for many, but hope for all. I come from the oldest democracy in Latin America. I bring the happiness of a nation that believes the only hope for peace in Latin America is a democracy with justice throughout all our nations. We rejoice because many brother nations have recovered their political freedoms.

We wish we could quickly forget the trail of sorrow which each experiment in autocratic and despotic rule in our Americas has left behind. We regret that a backdrop of cruelty, needless indebtedness, unchecked corruption, and systematic human rights violations are still a daily occurence in some countries of our America. For that reason, not long ago, when I took office as president of my country, I called for an alliance for freedom and democracy. At that time, I said that Costa Rica should not be an economic or political ally of governments that opppress their peoples. I stated then and I reiterate here that to walk along paths of peace in the Americas and the Caribbean, one must overcome the fear of freedom: freedom and democracy for development, freedom and democray for justice, freedom and democracy for peace.

I bring to this forum my people's mandate to speak about peace in Central America, which is beset by persisting violence in sister nations and the threat of war. Many decades ago, outstanding men predicted that the path to strive for justice could only be found in democracy and freedom. However, the night of the dictatorships was very long in the region. When the light of freedom shone, it exposed what years and years of rulers' abuses of human rights, insensitivity to the problems of the poor, and abusive and merciless exploitation has meant for these peoples.

The democratic awakening of Central America is difficult and riddled with obstacles. In some countries, the shadows of armies accustomed to dictatorship seem to lurk sinisterly behind the first steps of governments elected by the peoples. In other cases, deep-seated mistrust among men born in the same land explodes into guerrilla warfare. The plea for an internal reconciliation along the path of democracy at present does not seem to have tangible results. Brothers continue to kill each other. Central America continues to bleed.

The problems I have mentioned so far are overwhelming. However, there is still more. The heroic fight for the freedom of the Nicaraguan people, which culminated with the toppling of the tyrant Anastasio Somoza, has taken a political course that does not respond to that people's yearning for freedom, or to the hopes of fully implementing democracy harbored by so many countries which in their time supported the struggle against the dictatorship. This unwanted and unforeseen political course has transformed Central America into another stage for the East-West conflict. There is no letup for anyone along the path chosen by the commanders, who betrayed a revolution aimed at returning democracy to several generations that only knew oppression. There is no letup for that people, who, frustrated and disappointed, have returned to civil war. There is no letup for neighboring nations, which already sense the threat of a new, totalitarian dogmatism, and are already suffering the consequences of a frontier of sorrow and disillusionment.

Tired of futile violence and saddened by decades of oppression, Latin America has warned that the dawn of an era of liberty for the entire American Continent is darkened by the East-West conflict, as a result of the path which the Nicaraguan Government has chosen. Therefore, an unprecedented diplomatic initiative arose: the Contadora Group. The objective sought by Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela deserved the respect and support of the entire world. Naturally, it received Costa Rica's backing. The purpose was to promote a forum to help the Central American states reinforce their democracies and freedoms. It was created as a forum to seek the internal reconciliation of the peoples involved in armed struggles and to ensure, through democracy, the immediate elimination of the budding threat of an East-West conflict. It was created as a forum to obtain the understanding of the entire world for preferential economic treatment for the economic growth of our peoples and to reduce in this fashion the hatred accumulated during the era of dictators.

Later, the Support Group joined the Contadora Group. It was made up of the democratic governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay. All of Latin America sought to become united in order to rekindle Bolivar's cry for freedom. Contadora became the vanguard of a Latin America that wanted to walk in union in the search for liberty and in favor of political democracy for all its peoples. No more dictatorships of any sort on the America's path towards peace, Contadora proclaimed.

The Nicaraguan Government has not wanted to listen to history's message of freedom. The Nicaraguan Government has not wanted to shake Contadora's fraternal hand. Enclosed in a sterile dogmatism, it has used the forum of freedom to gain time in order to consolidate a military and totalitarian state within its territory. Contadora is not dead. Costa Rica will continue supporting that effort so long as there is a single breath of hope. We want a peaceful solution and we want reason to rule.

We are called to be the responsible and conscientious protagonists of a history of liberty. There could be a tragic war in which we would be the victims if we turn our backs on that history.

Costa Rica has declared its neutrality in Central American armed conflicts. My government will enforce that neutrality with all the necessary courage; we have shown this in both words and deeds. Costa Rica is against external forces that are cultivating wars and extending death throughout the region. While the entire world is calling for peace, war is drawing nearer in Central America; while the entire world is crying out for greater economic growth, destitution is deepening in a large part of Central America.

I will not allow any armed group to use our territory to attack neighboring states. I will not permit this because Costa Rica respects international law; because the presence of armed groups in our territory threatens international law; because the presence of armed groups in our territory threatens international security; and, because we lack an Army to defend ourselves. We would lose the confidence of the international community if we were to act otherwise, because we have based the defense of our sovereignty on its principles. I will not allow this because the use of Costa Rican territory could easily also involve arms and drug trafficking; because Costa Rica's moral values are sacred; and, because Costa Ricans believe in peaceful solutions. We are not going to allow those who advocate violence to use our soil. I will not allow those who advocate violence to use our soil. I will not allow this because Costa Ricans reject war and the men who advocate it.

Our commitment is to peace and development. Messrs delegates, our aspiration to create more housing and employment for my people is incompatible with war, because in Costa Rica we are not afraid of liberty, and we will never lose confidence in dialogue. That is why we participated in the meeting of Central American heads of state in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

In Esquipulas, Central America reaffirmed its faith in democracy and liberty. The Managua government was warned that only democracy can serve as a shield against sorrow and war, which we wish to avoid. Costa Rica supports Guatemalan President Cerezo's initiative to establish a Central American Parliament. However, we will believe in such a Parliament only if it can become an instrument to vent the genuine ideas of democratic regimes in each Central American nation. We would not accept a regional forum that would only serve to legitimize dictatorships internationally.

Messrs delegates, the Nicaraguan Government accused my country before the International Court of Justice [ICJ] in The Hague of alleged complicity in war activities originating in Costa Rican territory. This is the classic example of the accused turning into the accuser, as a well-known popular saying states.

We will defend ourselves at the ICJ. We are already aware of the publicity stunts used by the Managua regime. We are tired of dialogues in which everything is changed; tired of insincere negotiation promises. At the ICJ, we want the entire world to see the hidden truth and to expose a Nicaragua in which Sandino has once again been betrayed: Sandino was revived 7 years ago to mark the liberty of a people, he has been assassinated again.

We have welcomed thousands of Nicaraguan refugees. Costa Ricans are worried about the consolidation of a regime with a Marxist ideology at our borders. Our people know that in Europe and other places on earth, geographical borders between East and West cost million of dollars in armaments, defense systems, and military alliances.

The world should understand that Costa Rica does not even want to consider the possibility of reestablishing Armed Forces. The world should understand we cannot continue to welcome wave after wave of refugees. I ask the world to understand this; I want all superpowers, regardless of their ideologies, to realize that the establishment of a pact for democracy, pluralism, and liberty in the Americas would benefit humanity and promote world peace.

Messr delegates, I am also moved by the mandate of my people to voice our concern about the status of the world economy and to convey our aim to achieve a more humanistic development. In this trying period, we wish to write a particularly frank and honest page in history. In order to do so, we have to guarantee peace in our country, and we need a more just international order. In the first place, we worry that the return of political democracy to the Americas will not be accompanied by a more equitable international economic atmosphere.

It is amazing and paradoxical that the most severe economic measures applied since the crisis of the thirties are now being imposed on Latin America. It is unlikely that history will remember many industrialized countries as allies of Latin America in its democratization efforts. At the most, it will describe them as indifferent observers of a process that seems to concern them much less than the distress of international private banks.

In the immediate past of Latin America, we saw how skillful and efficient bankers encouraged the dreams of grandeur of generals who trampled the liberty of many peoples. In the past, international banks competed fiercely to lend to tyrants; today, they are joining efforts to collect from democrats. In the past, they did not care that their money maintained deposits; today, they do not care about the suffering of those paying in the midst of liberty. Nobody has the right to justify amoral acts by claiming a lack of political commitment. That is harmful to dignified human coexistence and civilized international relations.

The belligerence displayed by the international community in the collection of debts contrasts with the serenity of spirit and responsibility illustrated by the Third World's commitment to consolidate programs of political freedom. Not all those efforts enjoy the same ethical quality. A Paris Club is deemed legitimate, but it seems that a Cartagena or Buenos Aires Club is not; it is wise and appropriate to establish a coordinating committee for private banks to order debtors on what to do, but it is deemed dangerous when the presidents of our countries' central banks meet to plan joint actions.

We are worried that multilateral actions, which in the past were instruments to strengthen the autonomy of peoples -- regardless of how small they were -- have taken a very different turn. Conditions imposed on the Third World are so harsh that developed

countries themselves do not dare impose them unilaterally. Certain multilateral organizations are used to impose them. This is a serious political mistake that could have disastrous consequences if not corrected in time.

The fact that some powerful countries show displeasure toward the political equality of states worries us. This seems to stem -- at least to a certain extent -- from the political crisis currently afflicting the United Nations. It seems as if the right to hold a dialogue on equal terms and without impositions or conditions is being denied to small and weak states.

My government hopes that this organization's financial problems will be resolved soon. Aware of our limitations to help in this regard, my country will contribute its share to ensure the seed of equality will continue to be a bastion for a lasting world peace in this forum.

Costa Rica will comply with its international commitments, but advocates the rules of the game be changed. There are things that must be changed. Debtor countries should be given the opportunity to grow in order to be able to pay, instead of being forced to pay although they are impoverished in the process. That will eliminate both the rancour of the weak and the arrogance of the strong.

We must strive to apply the multilateral concept in all UN organizations. Let us point a finger at those UN agencies that lend themselves to benefit a few countries, or that advocate individual development programs, which invalidate the diversity that enriches the world. We have no reason to continue tolerating those who question aid for housing, health, and food programs, while loans to purchase combat planes and military uniforms proliferate. Let us not again permit imbalances in the industrialized world to lead to more destitution and anguish in the Third World.

We must share the consequences of past mistakes more equitably. Hopes for development must be reviewed soon in the weaker countries. In past years, large and small countries have been forced to view the world through the prism of problems that international banks helped to create. We have made the world smaller. Let us not limit our horizon to banks; let us give struggles for peace and liberty the merit they deserve, in order to defeat destitution, and to guarantee respect for man's rights in every corner of the world. There are many noble causes that have been degraded after being filtered through the prism of the financier. Let us face the world by taking noble causes up again; let us not fear the only path that can lead us to a lasting and secure peace in a world united to shake off the chains of destitution.

Messrs delegates, our accomplishments as a people can be explained to a great extent by the fact that our forefathers made education the main national priority. Experience has taught us that increasing the educational level of all, and upgrading the quality of life within a family are not incompatible with our limited resources. We have learned that this path strengthens democracy and broadens the horizon of our freedom. Just as the great majority of your countries, we are currently facing adverse conditions. However, we do not believe that such adversity can justify a lack of social sensibility in the search for development solutions. We cannot avoid challenges in making our economy more efficient and adapting it to new conditions.

Nevertheless, we can follow a path to achieve that objective without promoting unemployment or ever restricting liberties. We can follow a path to preserve social peace first. We wish to strengthen the only force that allows us to grow in liberty. We are working on a program to incorporate youths of our young fatherland into development programs.

We are determined to absorb new technologies to promote development. We seek the full incorporation of women into productive life in the most complete equality with men in rights and responsibilities. We are striving to make sure there will be no landless peasants or land without peasants in our country.

We have placed at the center of all this effort a national challenge which is above the political parties. We want and will solve the housing problem for thousands of families who do not have housing. Giving priority to this housing objective is consistent with the declaration of 1987 as the international year of housing for homeless people. Costa Rica will be an example of how the shame of slums can be eliminated when one works in unity.

The international community has dedicated this year to peace. This initiative came from my country. I can proudly state that in the face of the most adverse situations and the most absurd provocations, Costa Rica has continued in peace. We will do the same with housing. I plan to come back here in 4 years when I conclude my presidential term to tell you that slums in my country are just a sad memory of the past. I would also like to be able to tell you that together we extended peace to all of Central America.

I come from a country whose mandate is to struggle so that thoughts, words, and deeds are consonant in the world of international relations. Costa Rica knows the gap between what is said and what is done has greatly widened in recent years. The environment continues to deteriorate. Hunger and poverty are increasing. Weapons and the destructive capacity of the war machines are increasing. The protectionism of the powerful, of the same ones who clamor for free trade, is increasing. There is talk of international solidarity while economic aid is reduced. The rich countries are further and further away from the poor countries. Mankind is overwhelmed by technologies that bring death because they are used without controls. Each time we meet we say our objectives are just the opposite of what is taking place in the world. However, we must not lose faith. If the United Nations did not exist, the gaps to which I have referred would undoubtedly be even more dramatic.

On behalf of Costa Rica, I must insist time and time again that we support all disarmament initiatives. The nuclear race has been turned into the most gigantic momument ever built to demonstrate the blindness of the powerful.

With strength and renewed faith in mankind, Costa Rica asks for the condemnation of all racial discrimination. This discrimination diminishes man and offends civilizations. A few weeks ago, my government broke diplomatic relations with the South African regime. We did so because we think all pressures included within the area of peaceful methods must be intensified to put an end to these degrading practices.

I want to reiterate here we believe it is urgently necessary for Argentina and Great Britain to hold a dialogue on the sovereignty issue of the Malvinas Islands. We favor a prompt end to the remnants of colonialism. It is time that the concept of overseas territories give way to the freedom that for so many years has been desired by the peoples who live in those territories.

The world has also seen how in these days terrorism is extending its implacable cruelty. It is unforgivable that a man of peace as great as former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme -- to whom I render tribute here -- fell victim to fanatical and absurd violence.

I feel we must contribute all our strength to combat those practices. It would be advisable if the United Nations would think about the possibility of establishing an international brigade against terrorism. We must combat a practice that attacks what is dearest to us. I repeat: We condemn all types of terrorism anywhere and from anywhere.

I also reaffirm in this forum that Costa Rica believes the fight against drugs must be a common cause of the international community. There is no greater against the world's youth than drug trafficking.

I reaffirm Costa Rica's desire that hunger in Africa be fought as a first priority of the world community. The equivalent of an atomic bomb -- like the Hiroshima one -- explodes every day in silence, and is expressed in the lack of food, killing and destroying the minds and bodies of men, women, and children.

I reaffirm here Costa Rica's position of not ever being afraid of dialogue. This forum should be open to all nations that respect its Charter. Dialogue can only contribute to the finding of peaceful solutions by decreasing the threats of violence. That is why my country reiterates its faith that this United Nations forum can be useful so that one day in the near future the two Koreas will hold a dialogue and find the path of reconciliation.

Political and economic exiles are another scar of grief that marks the face of the world. Those scars are visible in my country. I express thanks here for the efforts of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. Costa Rica needs much greater cooperation to deal with its current refugee problem.

We support every UN effort that seeks peace in the Middle East. We ask ourselves how much more useless sorrow and distressing suffering must we see before reason returns and harmony again prevails in those latitudes? Costa Rica expresses the hope that the war between Iran and Iraq will end. No history can justify the trial of death and desolation that all fanaticism produces.

Costa Rica supports the path of unconditional independence for Namibia. We also desire the prompt liberation of Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Mr President: Let me express my gratitude to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to this organization for their permanent efforts for peace. As long as this forum exists, no one can forget the link between peace and development. As long as we do not forget that relationship, we will have a common cause to struggle against poverty, to defend human rights beyond our borders, to banish from all peoples the fear of freedom. In the face of the adversities of this quinquennium, in the face of the dangers that are multiplying in the Central American isthmus, in the face of the increasing inequalities, Costa Rica renews its firm faith in the higher destiny of man because the souls of peoples are nourished by freedom, democracy, and peace. Today more than ever, we must take up the most noble causes, those that are in the souls of peoples, and overcome fear of freedom. Permit me to conclude with pride by quoting the words of the great Spanish poet Miguel Hernandez: Close the doors, fasten the locks jailer. Tie that man tight, you will not tie his soul. There are many keys, many locks, many injustices. You will not tie his soul. Thank you very much. [applause]

OFFICIAL REPATRIATION OF NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA282111 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Sep 86 p 12A

[Text] The directorate General for Refugees [Direccion General Para Refugiados, Digepare] yesterday stated the Costa Rican Government should accept an unofficial offer from Nicaragua to voluntarily repatriate the Nicaraguan refugees in the national territory.

Luis Alberto Cordero, deputy minister of the presidency and director general of the Digepare, said that 70 percent of the refugees in the country are from Nicaragua and that "it is difficult for Costa Rica to endure the massive entrance of refugees, a situation that is worsening. We are reaching the saturation point."

At the end of August, Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera made the verbal offer to Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera, with whom he met in San Jose.

Cordero said "We must take the Nicaraguans at their word" in order to prevent an increase in the number of Nicaraguan refugees who, according to official figures, number 22,000.

He also said the international community must be asked "to share the load" of refugees with Costa Rica. He said that this is why Canada has been asked to study the possibility of increasing the quota of refugees it annually admits.

Regarding Nicaragua, Deputy Minister Cordero said it is a state that violates human rights and for that reason Costa Rica must accept a large number of refugees due to the Nicaraguan situation. However, he stressed "the entry is out of control" and that one way to regulate it is to have those who voluntarily wish to return to their places of origin do so.

Nevertheless, procedures have yet to be established for that possible repatriation of refugees which for the time being would only include Nicaraguans, although it has not been ruled out that it might also be expanded to other nationalities.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT EXPELS THREE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

PA261958 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1607 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Sep (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Government has expelled a German, a Belgian, and a French newsman for traveling to an area which the Salvadoran Army regards as "a strife-torn zone."

The newsmen are Michael Stuhremberg, of the German magazine VORWAERTS; Frenchman Eric Venturini, who works as a "free lance" [last two words in English] reporter for the daily newspaper LE SOIR; and Alain Hertoche of Belgian radio and television.

The three newsmen had been in El Salvador for several days and had interviewed political leaders, military commanders, church leaders, and even leaders they described as "the most rightist in this country."

On 14 September, they decided to travel to Chalatenango to interview Colonel Natividad Caceres, who received them and invited them to participate in civic celebrations there. They accepted and later asked him for permission to travel to San Jose Las Flores, a town in eastern Chalatenango. The town is besieged by the Army, which does not allow any food to be taken to its residents.

At their request, their driver took them around towns in northern El Salvador until they were stopped at a guerrilla checkpoint. The guerrillas asked the newsmen to accompany them and made them walk long distances to reach their camps, where there were fighters of all ages and of both sexes. The three met with Commander Leonel Gonzalez of the People's Liberation Forces; Ferman Cienfuegos of National Registance; and another person identified as Commander Diego.

The newsmen were cautious because Colonel Landaverde [not further identified] had warned them that no newsmen were allowed in that area "for their own security's sake." "We realized why when we had to run for cover because of the Army's constant bombings in the area," Stuhremberg told DPA.

The expelled reporters said before they left that there are approximately 600 people in San Jose Las Flores and the town is constantly bombed. An Italian priest gives them spiritual assistance every day but the residents -- children, women, and elderly persons -- are afraid troops will be brought in by helicopter any moment. "I am very much concerned about these people's fate," Stuhremberg said.

The correspondents' photographic material was confiscated but they were able to save some of their notes with the help of French diplomatic officials. The three were taken to Comalapa airport by diplomatic personnel of their respectives countries.

They said they had been able to verify that the rebels exert political and military control over some areas and only political or only military control over others.

The guerrillas kept check of every movement by the 4th Brigade troops in El Paraiso and of Military Detachment No 1 headquartered in the departmental capital, they said.

During an interview with DPA upon their departure from El Salvador, Venturini, Hertoche, and Stuhremberg said they deplored this action by the authorities. They said the confiscated material contained important statements by military leaders -- such as the chief of the general staff -- and that their incursion into the rebel held areas was an accident, but, above all, it happened because the rebels are in control of towns in northern Chaltenango.

Coprefa Denies Expulsion

PA271948 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, international news agencies reported that three European correspondents had been expelled from the country. This afternoon, Coprefa denied this statement. Coprefa Chief Colonel Mauricio Hernandez said the correspondents left the country on their own free will after being released by the Armed Forces. They were held while the Armed Forces investigated their activities in a strife-torn area.

Likewise, Coprefa reported that confiscated material will be returned to them through the embassies of their respective countries once it is checked.

The international news agencies reports stated that (Michael Stuhremberg), of the German magazine (VORWAETRS); Eric Venturini, of the French newspaper LE SOIR; and Alain Hertoche, of Belgian radio and television; were expelled from El Salvador because they interviewed some guerrilla commanders, among them Commander Leonel Gonzalez, chief of the FPL [Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces]; and Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, chier of the RN [National Resistance].

The correspondents were arrested near San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango Department. The Army considers this area to be strife-torn.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO BEGINS TOUR OF U.S., EUROPE

PA272137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Official sources reported that Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo left for New Orleans this morning. It will be his first stop on a tour that will take him to the United Nations and Europe.

The president and his retinue received a farewell 21-gun salute and Vice President Roberto Carpio assumed the presidency after Congress President Alfonso Cabrera swore him in.

Cerezo's trip began at 0830 after a day of excitement yesterday when security forces dislodged leaders of the Relatives of Missing Persons Mutual Support Group (GAM) who were protesting at the National Palace to demand the formation of an international commission to investigate the whereabouts of their relatives.

Various political circles opposed this trip -- which will last more than 3 weeks and will include the United States, Spain, France, and Belgium -- because they feel there is "too much luxury" on these trips.

The delegation, made up of 15 official committee people, 12 personnal support members, and 12 special guests, left in 1 of the Boeing 727 planes that Aviateca, the national airline, has.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER CRITICIZES GAM OCCUPATION

PA282253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1754 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta today said "democracy is not a joke and the authorities will no longer tolerate the violation of the law with the excuse of undertaking alleged efforts."

The official was referring to disturbances staged on Friday night by members of the Mutual Support Group (GAM), which is comprised of relatives of people who have disappeared for political reasons in the last two decades of military regimes.

The members of the GAM seized the government palace to exert pressure so that President Vinicio Cerezo will create a commission to investigate the fate of 40,000 people who have disappeared in the past 20 years.

The government minister categorically stated that "the authorities will not tolerate any more commotions because the people are tired of so much disorder and violation of the law and because it is time to work for Guatemala." In a clear reference to the GAM members, Rodil Peralta said that "we cannot build a democratic Guatemala with disturbances." The official denied that a member of the GAM was arrested on Friday as the GAM leaders claim. In this regard, the official said that the police "strictly abided by the law and acted with the order of a competent judge."

The government minister said that "this is a trick of those people because there were no arrests inside or outside the government palace, and the journalists were the best witnesses because they watched the events, including the legal eviction."

Rodil Peralta stressed that the Christian Democratic government "will not tolerate any more disorders such as the ones provoked by the GAM members." He stressed that the national police "will act if the situation demands it because the government carries out these actions in the open. The main leaders of the group are not acting very seriously when they claim that one of their members disappeared that night."

Nevertheless, the minister said that Isamel Salamic, who disappeared on Friday night as the members of the only human rights defense group in Guatemala reported, appeared early on Saturday morning.

Rodil Peralta said the GAM members "can carry out their efforts because they have the right to do so," but "within the democratic process and the laws."

NEW SECRET POLICE TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

PA262002 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A new secret police will be operating in Guatemala as of tomorrow. It is called the Special Investigations and Narcotics Bridge [Brigada de Investigaciones Especiales y Narcoticos], and will be headquartered in the same building occupied by the former National Police Technical Investigations Department, DIT, located at 20th Street and 19th Avenue in Zone 10.

Last February, the Christian Democratic government abolished the DIT. However, a new police has emerged whose agents will operate in civilian clothes.

The new section of the National Police will be headed by second officer Oscar Armando Quinonez Escobar, who was on furlough at the V Corps.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON PERSONNEL CHANGES

PA290336 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0250 GMt 29 Sep 86

[Text] We continue with our weekly magazine "Sixth Day" [Sexto Dia]. Today, the local and international public were surprised with the news that there are changes within the Honduran Armed Forces. According to reports made official by the authorized office of the Armed Forces, this afternoon the local and international public were told the Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces reported that General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has temporarily taken over the general command of the Honduran Army. Likewise, as part of an internal reorganization within the Armed Forces, changes which should be viewed as routine have been ordered.

The Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief assures Hondurans there is absolute unity within the Armed Forces and they are faithful to the rule of the Constitution and the democratic principles that guide the Republic. This was the entire text of the laconic communiques issued locally and internationally this afternoon regarding the changes that have taken place, or, at least, regarding the command of the Army. Gen Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, is now at the head of that command.

Starting early Saturday, there was an agitated military mobilization in the capital city and in some major Honduran cities. On that subject, the mobilization of some artillery equipment along some Tegucigalpa street was worth noting. Moreover, some searches have taken place in sectors close to some military sectors, in particular, close to the 1st Infantry Battalion, which is on the road linking Tegucigalpa with the village of Mateo. We received similar reports today from the 11th Battalion in Choluteca. Thorough searches have been conducted on people moving in areas close to the military installations.

We imagine that the situation has apparently been controlled. There is talk of in-depth restructuring within the Armed Forces. The restructuring will be made official by the Armed Forces' top command, according to the information which "Sixth Day" has gathered.

Meanwhile, this afternoon, President Jose Azcona Hoyo has talked at length on the matter. He said tomorrow there will be a report on the matter.

Our news department has learned that Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, reported to the president on Saturday about the changes taking place. According to the president, these changes are strictly within the purview of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Tonight the president said: I do not think what happened will gain greater significance. Azcona was commenting on a communique issued locally and internationally a few hours ago. Azcona was asked if his government was not concerned over this chain of surprise dismissals of top military chiefs and the uncertainty this stirs among Hondurans. He replied: No. Once again, he repeated that that was specifically within the purview of the Armed Forces.

The president added that the people must be calm, noting that what happened is an internal matter and that Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez had made the decision following consultation with the institution's higher council.

As we reported, a meeting with the president of the Republic and the Commander of the Armed Forces is scheduled for tomorrow to discuss further details on the changes within the Armed Forces, in particular, regarding the duties of the general command of the Armed Forces. To end, the president said he does not know about the fate of the officers who were reportedly involved in this incident, especially regarding Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon. According to our reports, he was dismissed from his post. Col Thuman Cordon, is the chief, or rather commander of the Army. His fate is unknown, according to the reports "Sixth Day" received tonight.

Meanwhile, the Honduran public has been surprised by the changes. Tomorrow, the changes will be made official, according to our reports.

Further Changes Confirmed

PA262209 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Changes in the military high command have been confirmed. The new appointments will go into effect on 3 October instead of the first few days of January as has been customary. Sources linked to the military have told Radio America that the Armed Forces high command has made several changes in the military leadership. According to the sources, Colonel Cesar Maradiaga has been appointed commander of the 1st Infantry Battalion, the Army's main combat unit. He replaces Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, who will head the Public Security Force, FUSEP. Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez, who had recently been appointed commander of the FUSEP, has been assigned to the Command and Staff School to replace Colonel Hector Aplicano, former chief of military intelligence, G-2.

Colonel Roberto Nunez Montes has been confirmed as military intelligence chief and Colonel Hector Aplicano will pass to an unspecified post under the commander in chief.

According to the sources, these changes have had to be made due to the much talked-about incident between Col. Roberto Nunez Montes and Wilfredo Sanchez and National Party Deputy Rodolfo Zelaya, who is known as "Clear Night" [Noche Clara] and who now permanently lives in the United States.

It has also been learned that the Senior Council of the Armed Forces will meet in the next few hours to ratify these appointments and to analyze other national problems.

The changes will go into effect on 3 October -- Soldier's Day -- instead of the first few days of January as has been customary in the Honduran Army.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, OBANDO Y BRAVO ON CHURCH-STATE MEETING

PA272302 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2125 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 Sep (DPA) — After 1 year of strong political tensions between the Nicaraguan Government and the Episcopal Conference, President Daniel Ortega and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, heading two special commissions, held a meeting behind closed doors and agreed to promote "pratical plans" to maintian good relations.

President Orega, who headed the government commission made up of Presidency Minister Rene Nunez Tellez and Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes, met with eight of the nine members of the Episcopal Conference, headed by Obando y Bravo. The meeting — the result of efforts by Apostolic Nuncio Paolo Giglio — was held at the apostolic nunciature in Managua and lasted almost 3 hours. At the end of the meeting, President Ortega told more than 50 newsmen that the meeting was "constructive, full of good will, and will render its fruit." Meanwhile, Obando y Bravo said that the "practical plan," applied through the government-church commission, will permit the creation of the right atmosphere.

Ortega and Obando separately announced that the meeting of the commission will be held on Tuesday, but in the meantime "specific actions will be taken to improve the climate for the dialogue."

Obando y Bravo said "the Episcopal Conference believes that the problems must be resolved through a civilized path and this path would be the dialogue." He added that "one of the wishes of the conference is the return of Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega and Msgr Bismarck Carballo," whom the government expelled from Nicaragua 2 months ago charged with being the intellectual perpetrators of political counterrevolutionary actions.

Regarding the reopening of Radio Catolica — closed 9 months ago — and the return of the expelled clergymen, Obando y Bravo said these are problems that will be discussed during the course of the commissions' talks. He added that they discussed Nicaragua's problems but "focused their attention on the practical plan."

President Ortega said "specific measures are being established by the government and the church" in order to strengthen the dialogue. He added that the meeting was positive and that he explained Nicaragua's delicate situation and the danger of an invasion implied in the policy of the U.S. Government to the bishops.

It was confirmed that the meeting was attended by Bishops Salvador Schlaefer, Ruben Lopez Ardon, Pablo Smith, Julian Barni, Carlos Santi, and Lisimaco Vilchez.

The vice president of the Episcopal Conference is Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega, who remains outside Nicaragua after he was expelled by the government.

Sources close to the church leadership feel that certain results of the [words indistinct] required by the "specific plan" could become known. [passage omitted]

ASSEMBLY APPROVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION'S ARTICLE

PA262140 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The FSLN's stance clashes with those of the political parties, yet shares some views with most of them. The strategy of promoting political pluralism and a mixed economy, even if this concept is not actually put into action, means something different to each party. But the MAP-ML [Marxist-Leninist Peoples Action Movement] is alone. It stands to the left of the leftists. Gustavo A. Montalban reports on the parliament.

[Begin Montalban recording] The National Assembly held its first session, convened to discuss each of the constitutional draft's 190 articles. The parliamentarians of the seven parties forming the assembly's plenum have approved Article 1 of Title I, which deals with fundamental principles. These two articles [as heard] deal with independence and sovereignty. The session was presided over by Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez who, in a conciliatory attitude supported by most of the FSLN representatives, managed to override every motion proposed by opposition parties like the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Independent Liberal Party, and the Popular Social Christian Party. [sentence as heard]

Speaking at the assembly, MAP-ML representative Carlos Cuadra proposed that the first five articles dealing with fundamental principles not be regarded as separate articles but should form an introductory paragraph and be included in the preamble. To this tendentious proposal -- connected with the dialectical concept of Marxism-Leninism upheld by MAP-ML representative Cuadra -- PCDN representative Eduardo Molina Palacios countered by saying that view was not appropriate. Molina said it opposed the fundamental principles of pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment with any foreign power, and that these concepts, included in the articles in question, express a genuine desire to achieve peace. Molina added that this opposed the totalitarian motion introduced by the heretical MAP-ML. Molina's remark was supported by fellow party member Eddy Illescas, who pointed out sarcastically that the Marxist ideology now prospers like nettles and that its representatives regarded themsleves as God on earth and [word indistinct) in heaven. In other words, they are removed from all political realities. Isidro Tellez, the other MAP-ML representative, defended his party's position by arguing: We are not removed from the national reality; we are not trying to educate conservatives, liberals, or Social Christians, but neither are we here to be taught by parties whose positions are obsolete.

In his motion, Molina proposed that in Article 1 -- dealing with independence, full exercise of sovereignty, and the national determination, all of which are rights of the people and cannot be renounced and serve as the basis for the Nicaraguan nation -- national unity should be underlined as the fundamental basis. This was backed by his fellow representative Cesar Augusto Castillo, who advocated national and patriotic unity because the country is experiencing a serious political crisis in which there are no public liberties. Therefore, as in the past, it would be necessary to unite Nicaraguans so they can take up arms and defend themselves against the blond ones. FSLN Deputy Fedrico Lopez was not slow in refuting this by arguing that the PDCN distorted truth; there is no political crisis in the country but there is national agreement to defend genuine sovereignty in a revolutionary state, where the masses agree with their leaders. He also said Molina's and Castillo's proposal appeared to be a suggestion from km 3 of the southern highway [words indistinct].

Finally, the PCDN motion was beaten by 77 - 5 votes. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FSLN, PCD TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION, OTHER ISSUES

PA262241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The FSLN will hold a dialogue with the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] Saturday. There is considerable interest in both parties to reach agreements, a source said yesterday.

Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the national assembly, said a note had been received from the PCD which shows its interest in talks with the FSLN on specific points of the constitutional debates and the national crisis.

Deputy Daniel Brenes, acting coordinator of the PCD, said that the group's national executive committee has decided to hold a round of talks with the FSLN. A commission of PCD representatives has been appointed and includes Dr Hernaldo Zuniga, Gustavo Mendoza and Dr Eduardo Molina. He added that they plan to offer proposals on the dialogue with the political parties and on 13 constitutional points.

BRIEFS

SWISS GROUP DONATION -- The Peasant Association of Christian Farmers [Associacion Campesina de Cristianos Agricultores] of Fribourg, Switzerland has donated $30,000 to the Nicaragua Must Survive campaign. The donation was presented by the representative in Nicaragua of the Swiss nongovernmental Land of Men Organization. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 86 PA]

HAVANA SAYS ARGENTINE PRESIDENT TO VISIT 18 OCT

FL260317 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0159 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The Argentine head of state will officially visit Cuba on 18 October and will hold talks with his counterpart, Fidel Castro.

A presidential spokesman said today in Buenos Aires that Alfonsin will be in Havana for 24 hours during which he will hold a bilateral meeting and attend a dinner in his honor in Havana's Palace of the Revolution.

Alfonsin's visit will be made during his tour beginning 10 October. He will visit Spain, the USSR, and France, where he will be honored by the European Parliamlent.

The spokesman said Alfonsin today accepted the Cuban Government's invitation, which had been made some time ago through diplomatic channels.

CANA REPORTS PLANNED CHANGES IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

FL262044 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 26, CANA -- Cuba is reportedly planning a major shake-up within its Foreign Ministry (Minrex), that envisages the rolling of several heads including veteran Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

The latest issue of CARIBBEAN REPORT, a weekly publication of the London-based Latin American Newsletters, says the sweeping changes are intended to give top posts to staunchly pro-Moscow figures and stem from pressure on the Castro regime by the Kremlin.

Former ambassador to Moscow Lionel Soto was named by the newsletter as the most likely replacement for Malamierca, quoting unnamed sources in Havana.

His appointment would be welcome in Moscow, giving Gorbachev a guarantee on the conduct of Cuban foreign policy and better contacts with the Soviet leadership, said the report.

The changes will also affect two of the three persons holding the rank of deputy foreign minister, with the only retention being Ricardo Alarcon, Cuba's expert on the United States and Latin America.

One Vice-Minister Jorge Bolanos has already been transferred to Brazil as ambassador in the move to make room for men closer to Moscow at the top of Minrex.

Jose Vieira, Malmierca's other deputy, is expected to get the axe in the coming weeks.

Caribbean report says the sacking of Malmierca would come as no surprise to observers, as it has often been rumoured in recent years.

According to the newsletter, Soviet pressure on Havana was also affecting Cuban-Sino relations and had brought about a cooler attitude towards Beijing. According to sources in Havana, a victim of Cuba's cooler attitude towards Beijing is the correspondent of the Chinese news agency, XINHUA, whose house and office have been burgled three times in recent weeks. Minrex advised him to get a dog: last time the burglars took his dog as well, he tells us.

REPORTAGE ON THIRD DEFENSE COMMITTEES CONGRESS

Poles, Nicaraguans Arrive

FL260233 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan and Polish delegations invited to the Third CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Congress have arrived in Cuba. They were received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Jose (Ajel) Moa, alternate member of the Central Committee and member of the CTC Executive Secretariat.

Heading the Polish delegation is Zdzislaw Pilecki, deputy chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, while the Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Eligio Chaves, national vice coordinator of the committees for the defense of Sandino's fatherland.

Castro Attends Opening

FL261429 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-rebelde Network in Spanish at 1245 GMT on 26 September begins live coverage of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) Third Congress opening ceremony from Havana's palace of conventions. The camera pans the audience while an unidentified announcer explains the upcoming activities during this first day of sessions and interviews several delegates.

At 1300 GMT Cuban President Fidel Castro makes his appearance and the ceremony begins. The national anthem is played and, immediately, an unidentified woman approaches the podium and begins reading the opening remarks. She underscores the importance of the CDR and highlights the achievements this group has had so far. She moves that Fidel Castro chair the congress and the proposal is unanimously approved. She also moves for the approval of the commissions that will discuss the various issues in the agenda. This is also unanimously approved by the delegates. The woman pronounces the congress offically opened and introduces Armando Acosta Cordero, CDR National Coordinator, and says he will present the report of the work done in the last 5 years.

At 1311 GMT Acosta begins addressing the audience reading from a prepared text. He notes the congress is being held at a time where deficiencies need to be identified and eliminated as previously suggested by Castro. He stresses the responsibility the CDR has to achieve this task.

Acosa refers to the variety of ethnic backgrounds represented in the organization as well as the proportion of women and youth. He says the CDR is the largest self-supporting mass organization in Cuba having a membership of over 6.6 million people. He stresses the outstanding work of members of this mass organization.

Acosta talks about the evils of capitalism still present in their socialist society and says it is imperative to increase ideological work to eliminate such maladies represented by imperialism, only 90 miles from the country, and in their own territory referring to the U.S. Guantanamo base.

The CDR leader provides more details of the various areas in which the membership has worked and made important contributions, such as blood donations, raw material collection, and support to education and health services. He points out that more needs to be done in cleaning and beautification projects and cooperation between the CDR and the FAR.

Finally, Acosta recalls the revolutionary struggle Fidel Castro began 30 years ago which made it possible for Cuba to become a "sovereign and happy country". Now that Castro is 60 years old, Acosta says the third CDR congress agreements will be dedicated to him and pledges they will be fulfilled. Acosta ends his speech at 1354 GMT as the crowd chants "Fidel."

The announcer indicates this has been the first part of the opening session of the Third CDR Congress which will conclude on 28 September at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. At 1355 GMT, the transmission ends and the camera returns to the studio.

Castro Actively Participates

FL262006 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The first working day of the Third CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Congress was characterized by the active participation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during a discussion of the main report which was presented by Armando Acosta Cordero.

The leader of the revolution expressed interest in the work developed by Santiago de Cuba workers, the completion of the Revolutionary Guard, the DNR [expansion unknown] tasks which have the objective of infiltration, and topics related to the directorate's registration and identity card [cardet de identidad]. [passage omitted]

In one of his statements, Fidel said vigilance does not only include observing but also combating and he said this congress should conclude by multiplying combativeness to isolate the vices that we have inherited. [passage omitted]

27 September Session

FL271852 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-rebelde Network in Spanish at 1732 GMT on 27 September begins carrying a recorded "version" of the second day of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) Congress, from Havana's Palace of Conventions. Reception is poor.

The establishing shot shows a young female student seated among the audience who complains she has been requesting the floor for a while and has not been given the opportunity to speak. CSR National Coordinator Armando Acosta and President Fidel Castro, who are apparently moderating the session, joke about the delegates being so eager to address the meeting. She is finally given permission to speak. The young delegate identifies herself as Nieves Toledo. She says she is a journalism student who has been assigned to read one of Lenin's works on ideological propaganda and other related subjects and admits she and her peers have neglected to comply with most of Lenin's proposals. She stresses the lack of efficiency in various areas at school, school organizations, and other mass organizations. At 1743 GMT Castro interrupts her and asks her if she thinks the various CDR posts are taken care of. She says she believes so. Castro then begins a 34-minute monologue on the deficiencies found in Cuban society. He notes that the main cause of inefficiency is ignorance and, above all, the fact that "ignorance is ignored." He points out that they are good in sports and other activities but that their management skills are very poor and give some examples about how human and material resources are wasted. Castro points out that part of the problem is that many people feel they know it all and are offended when suggestions are made. However, the Cuban president clarifies that basically, with some exceptions, the Cuban people are good natured, honest, hard working people. He says that they are not living in the times of capitalism when there were so many thieves. Nevertheless, Castro indicates it is important to identify their weak points to optimize human and technical resources despite the fact that they have suffered a long blockade by capitalism. He says socialism can solve many of the problems he has previously addressed because other basic needs had been achieved such as the literacy level and good quality medical services. Castro points out that the problems of the 60's are different from the ones they have now and that they cannot be satisfied with past successes.

Castro explains that he criticizes because be believes it is the only honest, sincere, and honorable thing that can be done. He notes that no matter what their successes are, they will have enough reasons to be unsatisfied with their work because he believes that revolutions and human progress are a result of constant dissatisfaction. The Cuban president concludes by saying "the eternal dissatisfaction with what we have done, the eternal feeling of lack of satisfaction with our socialism, will be what will someday make us achieve communism." The broadcast ends at 1817 GMT.

Closing Ceremony

FL1282144 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1958 GMT on 28 September carries live coverage of the Third CDR Congress held in Havana's Karl Marx Theater.

At 2001 GMT, the curtain on the stage rises and reveals the dais. Standing at the center is Cuban President Fidel Castro. On Castro's left is Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura. The camera pans the dais and Politburo members Voilma Espin, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Esteban Lazo, Jorge Risquet, Amando Hart Davalos, and others can be seen. The national anthem is played and afterwards the audience begins chanting "Fidel! Fidel! Fidel!" The camera shows the placard over the stage which says "Long Live the 26th Anniversary of the CDR."

An unidentified speaker, presumably the chairman of the meeting, begins addressing the audience at 2003 GMT while the audience continues chanting "Fidel! Fidel!". The speaker stops and joins the chanting. Castro appears pleased with this. The camera shows him smiling and he leans to his right and says something to CDR Coordinator Armanda Acosta Cordero.

The chairman of the meeting announces that the final declaration, the executive secretariat, and the national bureau and secretariat, will be presented tonight.

Angel Fidel Armenteros, president of the guidelines committee, is introduced at 2007 GMT as the speaker who will introduce the CDR National Bureau. Last night the candidates for the National Bureau were elected as well as local leaders, says Armenteros. "The National Bureau is 51 percent women, 43.5 percent blacks and mestizos. The average age is 36 and the education level is 14th grade," he says. Armenteros then introduces the members of the National Bureau.

The chairman then introduces Jesus Orta Ruiz at 2024 GMT as the next speaker who will introduce the Executive Secretariat. The new secretariat was elected this morning, says Orta Ruiz. "Our highest CDR leader Armando Acosta Cordero was appointed national coordinator of the CDR Executive Secretariat," says Orta Ruiz. he then introduces the CDR vice coordinator secretaries and members of the Executive Secretariat.

The chairman then introduces national CDR Coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero as the speaker who will read the final declaration of the CDR Congress. At 2031 GMT, Acosta Cordero begins reading the final declaration.

The Third CDR Congress pronounces itself in favor of preventing antisocial and opportunistic behavior, and those who try to live off the sweat of others, says Acosta Cordero.

The CDR pledges itself to making the youth of the year 2000 better than their predecessors, he says.

Acosta Cordero thanks Castro for his attendance at the congress and also thanks the foreign delegations who participated in the event.

The CDR pledges its dedication to fighting "the war of all the peoples" and training youth so that they can serve in the FAR and Interior Ministry in the struggle against imperialism. The CDR expresses its support for Cuba's international policy, the struggle of the peoples in South Africa and Central America, says Acosta Cordero.

The CDR delegates pledge to eliminate deficiencies, he says. "We will never betray the confidence of our party," he says.

Acosta Cordero concludes reading the final declaration at 2047 GMT. He then proposes that the delegates as well as other leaders attending the meeting vote on the final declaration. The camera gives a close up of Castro as he raises his hand in approval of the document.

At 2052 GMT, the camera follows Castro as he walks from the dais to the podium. Castro begins speaking at 2054 GMT.

CDR CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS ANNIVERSARY

PA282023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Delegates from seven countries agreed on the importance and strength of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], the largest Cuban people's organization which is celebrating its third congress in Havana. Baltazar Rodriguez DaSilva, national coordinator of Angola's popular surveillance brigades, reported on the constant attacks that his country suffers and requested a minute of silence for three Cubans who have fallen on Angolan soil and given their lives for the people's independence.

In a special statement, Cuban Interior Minister Jose Abrantes emphasized that the policy of the Cuban Government is to prevent and not repress, and for that reason there is a very close relation with the CDR's. He also mentioned the reduction of crime in the country. Carlos Saldana, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, reported on the constant imperialist attacks against our country and cited as an example the 106 hours of anti-Cuban radio broadcasts from the United States.

The third CDR congress ends Sunday. The Havana CDR's last night received in their own neighrborhoods the delegates from 20 countries. The greatest Cuban people's organization, which was founded on 28 September, celebrated the 26th anniversary of the group with popular dances. On the occasion of the CDR's 26th anniversary, the national coordinator for that organization, Armando Acosta, decorated outstanding CDR's which completed their internationalist mission in Angola and others who had served more than 20 years as leaders of the organization. In a cermony held in the compound housing, the delegates to the congress empahsized that the CDR's perform a variety of tasks for the benefit of society. The meeting ended with a party celebrating the anniversary of the organization.

HAITI

MORE ON ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS, INCIDENTS

FL261233 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Haiti, 15 political parties have called on the government to resign. The parties want Haitian leader Henri Namphy to step down and be replaced by the head of the Haitian Human Rights League Gerard Gourgue. Angry crowds chased soldiers into an army barracks in a northern city of Haiti yesterday and then blocked off the city with burning tires. An unknown number of soldiers were injured by rocks thrown in the confrontation between the soldiers and about 200 people in the city of Gonaives. The incident coincided with an antigovernment demonstration by about 1,000 people in the town of Saint-Marc to protest the lack of jobs and the illegal detention of an unknown number of people.

ST LUCIA

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING ENDS

FL126803 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Sept 26, CANA -- Finance Ministers from the 49-nation commonwealth ended two days of talks here last night, with agreement on the need for more financing for developing countries, and on dismantling protectionist barriers to world trade. Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal of Guyana said that the current economic slow down in industrialized countries could encourage further protectionism. Protectionist practices are extensive, and already present a serious threat to world trade, particularly to the exports of developing countries, the communique added.

The ministers expressed concern about the falloff in external financial flows to the developing countries, and the implications this held for efforts to achieve reasonable growth. They warned that without greater external financing, current economic adjustment efforts in most developing countries would be in jeopardy. The ministers urged the international community to take all steps possible to facilitate flow of finance to developing countries both from official and private sources. Ramphal called on aid donors to speed up disbursement of aid and to make greater efforts to ease burdensome debt service payments by low income countries.

The ministers also called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to constantly review conditions it applies to loans to developing countries. Ministers also called for improved access to the Fund's compensatory financing facility to offset export earnings shortfalls. They expressed concern, too, about the lack of progress in the achievement of internationally agreed targets for official development assistance to developing countries.